

ordinary terminology" like he used with close associates out West.

Roosevelt said he received a communication from President McKim regarding his acceptance of the nomination for Vice President.

"Before you left the White House had you ever heard the names of any contributors?" Bowers asked.

Heard Few Names.

"I never heard the names of most of those who read the other day," the colonel said. "I knew certain men, Mr. Frick, George Perkins, Gifford Pinchot, and others, had contributed, but not the sums. Then I knew of small contributions. The widow of a veteran in a soldier's home sent me \$10."

Roosevelt wanted to tell of small contributions he knew of, but Justice Andrews held it was immaterial.

"After investigation I directed proceedings against the New Haven railroad," said the colonel. "After investigation of the Harvard Corporation it was reported to me that its conduct was entirely proper."

Roosevelt said he also ordered proceedings against the Standard Oil and DuPont Powder Companies and an investigation started during his term against the Steel Corporation.

Hits Intimation.

This line of testimony was to rebut the inference of Barnes' counsel that Roosevelt had failed to prosecute great corporations which contributed to his campaign fund.

"Was your action or inaction concerning those corporations based upon anything but what you believed to be your public duty?"

"Absolutely not," the colonel replied. Regarding the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company the colonel said:

"My understanding was that it was so weak it was not considered a competitor by the Steel Company."

"This was at the height of 1907 panic," Roosevelt continued. "The whole financial structure was tottering and away it went. Appeals by the thousands were coming to me to take some measure to stop the panic, to prevent the frightful disaster impending over the ordinary men and women of the country."

Business Trembling.

"In New York business was trembling on a hair. One night I received notice that Mr. Frick and Mr. Gary of Steel Corporation wished to see me very early in the morning, either before or after breakfast."

Barnes' counsel objected to the great detail given into Roosevelt and Justice Andrews told the witnesses to give only a brief sketch of incidents.

"I notified the attorney general to meet them," the colonel continued. "He was in Baltimore and couldn't come, so I asked Mr. Root."

"Mr. Gary and Mr. Frick reported to me that if the J. P. Morgan Company took possession of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company it would be much value, that they were sure the storm could be weathered and the panic stopped, and that this was the general sentiment."

Advised to Consent.

"I consented on that advice and of that of Mr. Root and subsequently ratified by the attorney general."

Roosevelt said they did not wish to buy the stock, but it was the only way to stop the panic.

Ivins interrupted the witness and asked him to stop the panic.

"I will interrupt, with all the force God has left me," Ivins roared at Bowers, who objected to Ivins' interruption.

Ivins declared the Stanley Steel industry showed a panic.

When Roosevelt referred to the Tennessee Coal and Iron merger, he said:

"I asked if we could not defer action until the Attorney General could come over," continued the colonel. "They said unless the panic was stopped that morning, before the market opened—or they might not stop it at all."

Roosevelt said the action had to be published widely before the market opened.

Examined Himself.

No longer fretted by the brilliant and insinuating William M. Ivins or the stolid and inflexible William L. Barnes, the colonel frisked beyond the control of his own counsel yesterday.

He practically snatched his examination out of the hands of John M. Bowers and conducted it for himself.

The colonel made speeches to the jury whenever he could seize the opportunity and drove home his points by banging a flat into the palm of the other hand, pounding the arms of the witness chair and snapping his jaws in his most vigorous manner.

Bowers struggled along earnestly in the wake of his gallant client, trying painfully but vainly to keep his questions at least even with Roosevelt's answers, but most of the time his efforts were in vain. Roosevelt was generally three furlongs in the lead.

Tells All About Platt.

The colonel hammered away at the Barnes outposts of attack, denying, explaining and amplifying. He explained the Platt letters and denied they had any sinister importance. He indignantly repudiated the insinuation that there was anything clandestine about his meetings and breakfasts with the former Senator.

In the same emphatic way the colonel sought to drive home the fact that all his term as governor was he under orders from Platt either as to his appointments or as to legislation.

He said he put men into office whom Platt opposed and signed and vetoed bills against Platt's urgent wishes.

Finally, with all the fervor he could muster, the colonel denied that Platt had forced him to give up a renomination for the governorship and to accept meekly a nomination for Vice President on the Republican ticket in 1908.

Threatened "Boss" With War.

On the contrary, he asserted, he forced Platt to yield at the last moment when the convention was in session and the New York delegates were meeting to propose his nomination.

He described dramatically the scene with Platt at the convention in which he said he told him that he would be war between them if Platt forced him to take second place on the national ticket.

The thing that forced Platt to yield, Roosevelt said was Roosevelt's ultimatum to the New York delegation that if they placed him in nomination he would regard it as an assault upon him by the organization, and he would make an independent fight for the governorship. Platt surrendered, and the New York delegation held out for Timothy L. Woodruff, the witness said.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The forecast for the District of Columbia—Unsettled this afternoon, generally fair tonight and Friday; moderate temperature.

WIFE TO STAND BY CONFESSION THIEF

Philip T. White Business Man by Day and Consort of Tenderloin Crooks by Night.

NEW YORK, April 29.—"Tell him I'm going to stand right by him. That is what marriage meant to me. Tell him the babies and I will wait for him, and we know he'll make everything all right."

Mrs. Philip T. White today sent this message to her husband, former \$50,000-a-year Standard Oil and DuPont Powder Company manager, who was awaiting prison sentence.

White confessed that he led a double life. He admitted he led a gang of underworld thugs in a hold-up of a messenger for the paint firm, who was robbed of several thousand dollars.

"I haven't lost faith in my husband for a minute," said the young wife. "He fell, but it was a momentary temptation such as might have overcome most anyone. I haven't a bit of blame in my heart for him."

Former Judge Wahl, attorney for the confessed hold-up man, blamed his business environment for White's downfall.

There was another case of the man who had to leave a wife and his children and go into the tenderloin district at night to hold his position," said Wahl. "He had to drink wine and be one of the boys to get business. Finally he got to going there for his own pleasure and he met bad men. It was the old story of a good man dragged down."

White, who was sales manager for a large paint manufacturing plant, member of clubs and head of a socially prominent family, made a dramatic confession in the supreme court, Brooklyn.

From the lapel of his coat he stripped a button indicating he was a member of the Myrtle Shrine branch of Freemasonry. He said he no longer was fit to be a member.

By his side stood his faithful wife, who believed in his innocence until he opened his lips in court, but who has been responsible for his confession, and, when he had unburdened his conscience, threw her arms about his neck and assured him that he was dearer to her than ever, that when freed by the court he would start anew and go through life together, closer and dearer than ever.

Seldom has there been such a touching scene in the supreme court. White was hardly a dry eye in the room, and Judge Appling and the jurors found lumps in their throats and tears in their eyes.

"GEN. SCOTT OF NAVY"

POPULAR WITH ALL

Every One Pleased With Appointment of William Shepherd Benson.

His intimate friends refer to him affectionately as "Dear Old Ben." His superiors describe him with the single word "loyal." His subordinates call him "human." And, in brief, coupled with his record for steady advancement and absolute dependability, which has made him the prototype in the navy of the staff, stands for in the army, these characteristics give perhaps as good an idea as can be obtained of the kind of man Capt. William Shepherd Benson, chief of naval operations, really is.

But he is not misled by the nickname, or by the fact that he was graduated in '71, and is nearing his sixtieth birthday. Into picturing him as a crotchety and bewildered old man, after you have heard his friends call him "Old Ben" and have heard how he has spent twenty-two years at sea, circumnavigating the globe, and going to the Greely relief expedition at another time, Benson includes considerable of a shock.

"Upstanding" Man.

In appearance "Old Ben" is a "fine upstanding" man of forty-five. He is tall, well knit, and compactly shrewd. His dark hair is closely cropped and shows traces of graying. His mouth is large and friendly, and his eyes, dark and deep set, shine with the light of instant comprehension. For you don't have to say a thing to "Old Ben" more than once.

When the announcement was made yesterday that Captain Benson, commandant of the League Island navy yard, would be advanced to the grade of rear admiral and given the new billet recently created by Congress, a general wave of satisfaction swept through the ranks of his fellow officers.

Those of conservative convictions felt sure that "Old Ben" would not violate any of the tenets by which the navy moves, while the radicals of the navy were equally as confident that "Old Ben's" common sense, coupled with the fact that he has made a lifelong study of the handling of ships, keeping abreast of the times, would not permit him to allow the service to become moss-drained and anachronistic.

Everybody Satisfied.

And so everybody seems satisfied. They all like "Old Ben" personally, and have faith in his ability, and yet they are prone to wonder a good deal that he should have been selected, for, you see, his record has been anything but sensational.

In Captain Benson's rise in the navy there have been ups and downs. His rise has been steady, though not markedly rapid, and he stands today, his friends declare, a perfect example of the self-reliant, well-rounded officer, in whose make-up no one talent has been over-developed at the expense of some other.

A native of Macon, Georgia, and the son of an instructor in Greek in one of the Southern Colleges, Captain Benson, out of thirty-eight years' service, in commission, has held only one post, that of instructor in naval architecture, and that only for two months.

And the conclusion drawn from all of these circumstances by the officers of the navy is that Secretary Daniels has found in "Old Ben" the qualities which he desired present in the make-up of the chief of naval operations, plus a man outside of the naval social set in Washington.

Selection of Benson As Operations Chief Comes as Surprise

Secretary Daniels' selection of Capt. W. S. Benson as chief of the new Bureau of Operations in the navy represents an effort to elevate the officers of the navy who have spent their time

Douglas Memorial M. E. Church to Welcome New Minister at Reception



REV. CHARLES C. McLEAN.

A welcome by the congregation of Douglas Memorial M. E. Church to the Rev. C. C. McLean, who comes to this city from Roland Park, Baltimore, and a farewell to the Rev. W. W. Barnes, who retires as pastor of Douglas Memorial, will be the features of a reception.

The Rev. W. W. Barnes has served as pastor at Douglas Memorial Church since April, 1909. The recent Baltimore conference transferred him to the West Baltimore district, where he will occupy the post of district superintendent.

chiefly in sea service and in service outside of Washington.

Secretary Daniels indicated this when he pointed out that Captain Benson, who is now in command of the navy yard at Philadelphia, had been in Washington only two months in the course of twenty-two years of sea service and sixteen years of land service.

Moreover, Secretary Daniels is a personal friend of Captain Benson, who is a Southern man.

Such has been said in and out of Congress against what has been called the "swivel-chair brigade" of the navy and the army; that is, officers who have been unusually successful in holding down berths in Washington, where they were in touch with the social life of the capital. It appears that Secretary Daniels is disposed to give favors to officers other than those who have been such service men.

The selection of Captain Benson came as a surprise in naval circles. It was well known that the first choice was Admiral Fletcher, but that Fletcher was unwilling to give up command of the Atlantic fleet. In a sense, Captain Benson is elevated over a number of officers senior to himself.

It is surprising, too, in the selection of Captain Benson, Secretary Daniels has taken care to pick a chief of the bureau of Operations who will not conflict with the secretary's own ideas regarding the navy.

The fact that Rear Admiral Fluke, who has insisted the navy was not prepared for operations, and that he told the House Committee the navy was unprepared, while Admiral Fletcher, who said it was prepared, was made the first admiral under the new law, is indicative of officers who are not in harmony with the views of Secretary Daniels are not to be promoted.

Captain Benson is here today conferring with Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Blue. He will not take charge of his new post until May 15, as he has some matters to close up at the Philadelphia yard. His assistants have not yet been selected.

Rear Admiral Fluke will remain aid to operations until he and his wife then be on the staff of the war college at Newport.

In his new position, Captain Benson will have rank and pay of a rear admiral.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND AGAINST PROHIBITION

Favors Restriction of Liquor in War Time, but Opposes Totally "Dry" Policy.

LONDON, April 29.—The archbishop of York, speaking at the York Convention, expressed the opinion that if a great scheme of temperance reform were introduced in the war time there would be danger of a reaction when the prohibition was removed.

Then, the archbishop said, there would be "real and regrettable temperance."

In the lower house of the convention the dean of Manchester introduced a resolution against total prohibition. The resolution, which was adopted, was as follows:

"Resolved, That this house, while wishing to support all such measures as may, in the opinion of the government, be necessary for the strength and safety of the nation in time of war, would look with anxiety upon the total prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks."

Biological Society to Hear Dr. M. X. Sullivan

Dr. Michael X. Sullivan, of the Department of Agriculture, will lecture under the auspices of the Biological Society of Georgetown University in the First Library at the college this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The lecture will take as his topic, "Biochemical Factors in Soil Fertility."

ADOLPH KAHN OPTICIAN, 1000 N. 1st St., N. W.

1-3 off on Oculists' Prescriptions. Large Size Toric Lenses: the new lens curved to the shape of the eyeball. Per pair \$1.50. Our Bifocal Lenses, which combine far and near sight in one lens. \$1.00.

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SUNDAY WILL NOT "BUTT" INTO WAR

"How Do I Know God Is Not Punishing Germany for Heresy?" He Asks.

PATERSON, N. J., April 29.—The war is "God's business," and Billy Sunday yesterday afternoon in his sermon in the Paterson tabernacle, declined to "butt into it" by praying for peace.

"Not me," said Billy, firmly. "How do I know but the Lord is using the allies to punish Germany for heresy?"

"How do I know that he isn't using the allies to punish Germany for heresy?" Sunday asked. "How do I know that he isn't using the allies to punish Germany for heresy?"

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BRIGHTWOOD WILL OPPOSE RULE 45

Citizens' Association Approves Local Self-Government in Resolutions.

Copies of resolutions favoring the repeal of "Rule 45," which automatically dismisses teachers who marry, will be forwarded to the Board of Education and the District Commissioners by the Brightwood Citizens' Association. The resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the association last night.

The resolution as adopted was worded in a forcible vein.

Homer Smith presided, and J. B. Simpson was elected secretary pro tempore. Thanks were tendered Capt. Thomas Judge, of the Tenth police precinct, for the assistance he and his men have given in the clean-up campaign.

After some discussion, a resolution "that the stand taken and consistently maintained by the association continuously since its organization in 1897 for local self-government, home rule, and the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia be again approved and affirmed," was adopted with but one dissenting vote.

The president of the association was empowered to appoint a committee to solicit subscriptions, which will be turned over to the Federation of Citizens' Associations to be used in preparing the District's case before the joint Congressional committee inquiring into the relations between the District and the Federal Government.

O. H. Benson to Lecture In Southwest on Lawns

Parents and children are invited to attend a lecture by O. H. Benson, of the Department of Agriculture, in the Fifth Baptist Chapel, Four-and-a-half street, below N street southwest, Monday evening at 7:45.

Mr. Benson will speak on "City Gardens and City Lawns." The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides. The lecture will be given under the auspices of the Mothers' Congress of Washington, with which the school children of the neighborhood are co-operating in encouraging the beautification of southwest Washington.

Plans Tennis Courts For Georgetown Park

Two tennis courts are to be constructed by Colonel Harts in Montrose park, in Georgetown. Work on these two courts will be started immediately, and it is expected that they will be ready for play within a month.

Montrose park was reached by Colonel Harts after being urged by the Georgetown Citizens' Association and by the tennis players in this section. The courts will be placed in the southwest corner of the park at the intersection of Leever lane and R street. A delegation from the Georgetown Association was informed by Colonel Harts yesterday that work would be started today.

Wells is president of the Babcock & Wilcox Company, of New York, and his house is one of the showiest in Georgetown. Frederick T. Gates, John D. Rockefeller's almoner, is his neighbor. The house of Mrs. William B. Leeds, widow of the tin plate king, is just south of the Wells place.

THIS WILL INTEREST STOMACH SUFFERERS

Says Indigestion comes from an excess of hydrochloric acid.

A well-known authority states that stomach trouble and indigestion is nearly always due to acidity—acid stomach—and not as most folks believe, from a lack of digestive juices. He states that an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach retards digestion and starts food fermentation, then our meals sour and turn into a mass of acid, forming acid fluids and gases which make the stomach feel like a toy balloon. We then get that heavy, lumpy feeling in the chest, the eructate sour food, belch gas, or have heartburn, flatulence, waterbrash, nausea.

He tells us to lay aside all digestive aids and instead, get from any pharmacy four ounces of Jad Salts and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast while it is effective, and, furthermore, to continue it for one week. While relief follows the first dose, it is important to neutralize the acidity, remove the gas-making material, start the liver, stimulate the kidneys and thus promote a free flow of pure digestive juices.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice combined with